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VULFSON, I. A.

25(1)	PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2383
	Abdeselya nauk SSSR. Konissiya po tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya
	Avtomatizatsiya mashinostroyeniya (Problemy, k. 11. Prirod
	Supervizor rabochego mashinai (Automatization of Machine-Build-
	ing Processes, Vol. 1: Drives and Control Systems for Process
	Machinery) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 370 p. Errata slip
	Inserted. 5,000 copies printed.
	Kd. V.I. Dikushin, Academician. Ed. of Publishing House: D.M.
	loffel. Tech. Ed.: I.P. Kur'sin.
	PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers dealing with auto-
	mation of various machine-building processes.
	COVERAGE: This is the second volume of transactions of the second
	Conference on Overall Mechanization and Automation of Machine-Build-
	ing Processes held September 25-29, 1956. The present volume
	consists of three parts, the first dealing with automatic control
	engineering measuring methods. The subjects discussed include
	automatic control of dimensions of machine parts, inspection
	methods for automatic production lines, in-process inspection
	devices, application of electronics in automating inspection of
	measuring processes, and machines for automatic inspection of
	bearing races. The second part deals with including appli-
	cation of digital computers in the control of metal-cutting
	machine tools, reliability of the systems, application of
	gas-tube frequency converters and their use in automatic
	systems, hydraulic drives, and ultrasonic vibrators. Part
	three deals with mechanisms of automatic machines and auto-
	matic production lines. The subjects discussed include
	linkage, packaging, and Geneva-wheel-type mechanisms, friction
	drives, automatic loading devices, diaphragm-type pressure
	drives, various auxiliary devices for automatic production
	lines, and methods of design and accuracy of cams. No person-
	alities are mentioned. There are no references.
	Concludingly, I. Ya. Voznesenskiy. Automatic Control of Dimensions
	in Machine Building
	Alimullin, A.B. Determining Optimum Conditions for Controlling
	the Mean Diameter of Machined Parts
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	Kuzov, I.A. Metrological and Statistical Checking of Some
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	Shilov, G.A., Ye. M. Dyakin. Experience Gained in Develop-
	ing Machines for Automatic Inspection of Bearing Races
	Razov, P.V. Digital Computers in Automatic Control of Pro-
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	Zubov, V.G., and I.A. Voznesenskiy. Designing Digital Program
	Control Systems for Machine Tools
	Selator, B.B. Problems Concerning the Reliability of Relay
	Systems
	Levintsov, V.A. Application of Gas Tube Frequency Converters
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	Method
	Kozlov, V.A. Controlled Electric Drive for Metal-cutting
	Levintsov, M.I. Development of the Theory of Mechanisms of
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as Kinematic Connections in Metal-cutting Tools," Moscow, 1961,
17 pp (Inst. of Machine Operation) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61,
264).

Vul'fson, I.A.

AUTHORS: Zusman, V.G. and Vul'fson, I.A.

121-4-3/32

TITLE: Certain Problems in Designing Systems of Digital Programme Control for Machine Tools (Nekotoryye voprosy proyektirovaniya sistem tsifrovogo programmogo upravleniya stankami)

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1958, No.4, pp. 9 - 13 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Digital programme control systems belong to one of three groups: 1) Performing setting-up motions of the working organs; 2) Controlling motions of the working organs by which the component shape is generated; 3) Controlling all machine motions in response to results computed from detecting element signals. In considering the first group, applicable in drilling, jig boring, horizontal boring and punching, the problem is to ensure the required accuracy together with the maximum rapidity of motions, both for setting-up and cutting. A typical control cycle is considered and a simple analysis is applied to determine optimum velocities and the required resolution of the digital control step. The second group is stated to be at the beginning of its technical development with many unsolved problems. A general discussion is devoted to the topics of: a) reduction of the required volume of information. In the general case, mathematical theory can be used to evaluate the volume of information required in relation to the permitted error

Card1/2

121-4-3/32

Certain Problems in Designing Systems of Digital Programme Control
for Machine Tools

(Kolmogorov, A.N. - "On Certain Asymptotic Properties of Wholly Bounded Metric Spaces", 1956, No.3, Doklady AN SSSR). In practice, the prevalence of straight lines and circles greatly simplifies the problem; b) appropriate dimensioning of drawings. Dimensioning convenient for digital control is illustrated by an example; c) the substitution of special programme control devices and keyboard machines for general electronic computing machines. Fig. 7 shows the configuration diagram of a device designed by ENIMS to translate digital information into impulse form using linear interpolation. The machine transfers the information from a perforated paper strip into a five-way magnetic impulse tape; d) the development of control devices directly associated with the machine tool in order to formulate the digital information by a kind of copying procedure. The third group of programme control system is not discussed. There are 7 figures and 4 Russian references.

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Dissertation: "Certain Problems of Setting Up a Multiple-Tool Machine."

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RUZINOV, L.D.; LEBEDEV, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
VUL'FSON, I.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; VAL'KOVSKIY,
A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red. [deceased]

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ASD 32 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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<p>701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800</p>																									

Time scanning of impulse discharge spectra. G. J. Bogdanov and K. S. Vul'gon (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., 1941, 30, 311-314). A circuit for producing periodic discharges using a thyatron in series with a condenser and the discharge tube is described. Spectra of the impulse discharge in Kr at various c.d. show that lines belonging to the Kr II spark spectrum increase considerably in intensity with increase of c.d. The lines of the Kr I arc spectrum do not vary greatly in intensity with c.d. By using a rotating mirror, the variation of the spectrum during the impulse itself has been investigated. The behaviour of arc and spark lines can thus be examined. The emission of spark lines takes place during the first phase of the discharge, when the c.d. and ionisation are a max. The intensity of the arc lines attains a max. later in the discharge, when the spark lines are beginning to decrease.

A.J.M.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3

Temperature and degree of ionization of the gas in impulse discharge. S. Ya. Bogdanov and K. S. Vul'fon. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 40, 267-8(1943)(in English).—Exptl. evidence on the processes occurring during impulse discharges in lamps filled with Kr or Ar indicates the following mechanism of discharge. In the first moment after the breakdown, the electrons move with high velocities owing to the action of the elec. field, and their temp. attains very high values. During the succeeding time interval the degree of ionization and the temp. of the gas begin to increase because of collisions of electrons with atoms and ions. As the degree of ionization increases so does the intensity of spark lines, since, owing to the high energy of the electrons, the process of ionization becomes more probable than processes of excitation. When the discharge vanishes, a gradual recombination of ions and electrons begins and this is accompanied by radiation of a continuous background and arc lines.

J. W. Perry

3

Impulse discharge in inert gases. K. S. Vul'ison. *Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Ser. phys.* 9, 230-16(1945). The spectral character of the impulse discharge is different from that of an arc or a spark discharge owing to the high temp. and the complete ionization. The highest luminosity is obtained in gases having a great number of visible spark lines. Krypton gives the highest brilliancy (100 candles per sq. cm. compared to 20 in Ar and 1 in He). S. P.

1ST AND 2ND ORDER										3RD AND 4TH ORDER									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
SA										2161									
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<p>Pulse discharges in inert gases. VULFORD, K. S. <i>Electrochimica Acta</i> (No. 11) 16-23 (1966) 217-220. The electrical characteristics of pulse discharges in lamps filled with Ar, Kr, Xe and Ne are discussed. The "plasma" resistance is measured, and the radiation intensity is shown to be proportional to applied energy and much higher than similar discharge in air. A shock wave is formed by the pulse, causes an increase of pressure and thus causes a second light flash. Two periods are considered, radiating a "spark" and an "arc" spectrum. Practical applications for stroboscopy, spectral analysis, photography of rapidly moving objects, etc., are discussed briefly.</p>																			
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8A

A 53

535.23

7650. An absolute method of measuring the black-body temperature. K. S. Vul'fon. J. Exp. Theor. Phys., USSR, 21, 507-9 (April, 1951) In Russian. The new method is based on the comparison of the intensities of the spectral radiation at various wave-lengths for two different temperatures. The laws of the black-body radiation enable, in the spectral intervals are sufficiently far from each other, both temperatures to be determined unequivocally. Two special advantages of the method are that neither the spectral transparency of the monochromator nor the spectral sensitivity of the receiving apparatus need be known, and that no radiation etalon of known spectral distribution is required. The theory is given for one of the waves lying in the range of validity of Wien's (approximate) law, the other in the long-wave part of the spectrum where the Rayleigh-Jeans approximation holds. The most general case is then considered on Planck's formula. The method cannot claim a particular accuracy, but its value resides in its suitability as a check on other methods, and for the gradation of optical pyrometers. It is furthermore suitable for measuring the temperatures of grey and selective radiators, the spectral emissivity of which is independent of the temperature. B. F. Kraus

180741

USSR/Electricity - Discharge, Gas

Apr 51

"Widening of Impulse Discharge Channel Through Inert Gases," K. S. Vulfson, I. Sh. Libin, All-Union Elec Eng Inst

"Zhur, Eksper 1 Teoret Fiz" Vol XXI, No 4, pp 510-513

Measured velocity of widening of spark discharge channel through argon, krypton and xenon by rotating mirror. Observed glowing of gas under action of reflected shock wave. Describes case of formation of 2 independent channels in gases.

LC

180741

VUL'FSON, K. S., LIBIN, I. Sh.

Spectrophotometer

Slit radiator for spectrophotometric measurements. Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 22 no. 3 (1952)

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952 ~~1952~~, Uncl.

VUL'FSON, K.S.; LIBIN, I.Sh.; CHARNAYA, P.A.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001961310008-2"

Investigation of the instantaneous brightness of impulse discharge channels in inert gases. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 19 no.1: 61-64 Ja-P '55.

(MIRA 8:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.

(Spectrum analysis) (Spectrometer)

LIBIN, Izrail' Shneyerovich; VUL'FSON, K.S., relaktor; SKVORTSOV, I.M.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Stroboscopes and their use] Stroboskopy i ikh primeneniye. Moskva,
Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 39 p. (Massovaya radiobiblioteka, no.246)
(Stroboscope) (MLRA 9:11)

Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 109, fasc.5, 929-930 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1442

(only some meters) and can therefore be determined interferometrically with great accuracy. The mirror is best shifted in such a manner that the repetition frequencies of the light impulses are identical with the harmonics of the quartz generator used for gauging. In this case frequencies are determined with particular accuracy. The repetition frequencies of the flashes of light can be determined by means of the gauging generator by the method of LISSAJOU'S figures. On this occasion measuring accuracy is determined by the average stability of both the gauging generator and the measuring device itself. The immobility of LISSAJOU'S figures on the screen of the cathode oscillograph can be observed for any length of time. In this way it is possible to attain greater accuracy of comparison than by comparing the phases (as is the case with other methods for measuring the velocity of light). At present comparison attains a degree of accuracy of from 10^{-7} to 10^{-8} . Distances of the order of several meters can be determined with the same degree of accuracy and this accuracy is therefore also attained for the determination of the velocity of light. So high a velocity naturally necessitates designing and constructing devices with very stable parameters.

INSTITUTION:

DEYNEGA, F.D.; VUL'YSON, M.G.; PYL'NEN'KIY, A.A., redaktor; VUYEK, M.P.,
tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Brewing beer according to new techniques] Proizvodstvo piva po
novoi tekhnologicheskoi skheme. Kiev, Gos.izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry
USSR, 1954. 61 p. (Microfilm) (MIRA 9:5)
(Beer)

VUL'YSON, K.S., prof.; GUREVICH, M.M., prof.; MESHKOV, V.V., prof.; NILENDER,
R.A., prof. YUBOV, S.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, M.V.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; BUTAYEVA, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
IVANOVA, N.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; SUSHKIN, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961310008-2"

Valentin Aleksandrovich Fabrikant; on his 50th birthday. Svetotekh-
nika 3 no.12:24-25 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Fabrikant, Valentin Aleksandrovich, 1907-)

ARTEM'YEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; STREL'TSOVA, A.A., kand.khim.nauk;
GENKINA, Ye.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VUL'PSOV, K.S., doktor fiz.-
mat.nauk

Photochemical nitroization with nitrosyl chloride. Khim.nauk i
prom 3 no.5:629-636 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Nitrosyl chloride) (Photochemistry) (Hydrocarbons)

VUL'FSON, K.S.; CHARHAYA, F.A.

Limit brightness of the channel of an impulsive discharge in inert gases and in air. Fiz.sbor. no.4:73-76 '58.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy institut.

(Electric discharges through gases)

24 (8), 9 (6)

AUTHOR:

Vul'fson, K. S.

SOV/20-125-6-12/61

TITLE:

The Use of Electron-optical Converters for the Accurate Measurement of the Velocity of the Propagation of Light
(Primeneniye elektronnoopticheskikh preobrazovateley dlya tochnogo izmereniya skorosti rasprostraneniya sveta)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1223-1224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Ye. K. Zavoyskiy and S. D. Fanchenko (Ref 1) described an electron-optical apparatus for measuring the duration of light flashes. The theoretical resolving power of this apparatus is 10^{-14} sec and in practice it is of the order of 10^{-13} sec. This device may also be used for an especially exact measurement of the propagation velocity of light. The scheme suggested for the arrangement of the devices is shown by a schematical drawing. A light source emits light pulses of as short a duration as possible and with a considerably curved front. A spark in a compressed gas between two miniature electrodes may serve as such a source. The duration of the luminosity of such a spark is $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ sec. The light rays originating from

Card 1/3

The Use of Electron-optical Converters for the SOV/20-125-6-12/61
Accurate Measurement of the Velocity of the Propagation of Light

the light source pass through 2 semitransparent mirrors and are reflected by a third. The distance between the second mirror and the third is the basis for determining the propagation velocity of light. The reflected light rays incide upon the photocathode of an electron-optical converter which is fitted with deflecting plates and has a large amplification coefficient. To the deflecting plates of the converter the voltage of a high-frequency generator with accurately given frequency ($\lambda \sim 100$ cm) is then applied. According to the author's opinion the discussed measuring method is, at present, the most accurate means of measuring the velocity of light. Because of the shortness of the required basis length, measurements may also be carried out in a vacuum, so that one of the most important sources of errors, viz. the inaccurate determination of the refraction index of air, may be eliminated. Besides, when using a short basis length, accuracy may further be increased by the employment of interferometric methods. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/3

The Use of Electron-optical Converters for the SOV/20-125-6-12/61
Accurate Measurement of the Velocity of the Propagation of Light

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gorodskoy pedagogicheskiy institut im.
V. P. Potemkina (Moscow State Pedagogical Institute imeni
V. P. Potemkin)

PRESENTED: October 13, 1958, by M. A. Leontovich, Academician

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1958

Card 3/3

VUL'FSON, K.S.

Kinetics of the operation of a photoreactor. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 39 no.6:1531-1535 Je '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svetotekhnicheskiy
institut. Submitted April 1, 1964.

L 65182-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(v)/EMP(b) IIP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5021271

UR/0020/65/163/C05/1113/1114

AUTHOR: Vul'fson, K. S.; Libin, I. Sh.; Chernyak, A. Sh.

TITLE: The mechanism responsible for secondary radiation peaks during a pulse discharge in neon 21

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 6, 1965, 1113-1114

TOPIC TAGS: neon, gas discharge, pulse amplitude, plasma physics

ABSTRACT: Using a low-resistance discharger to bypass a neon gas discharge results in an additional emission pulse with an amplitude which may be twice the maximum emission of the discharge without bypassing. In a recently published paper (P. D. Johnson, T. H. Rautenberg, Jr., H. Harris, *J. Appl. Phys.*, 35, No 4, 1128, 1964), two possible mechanisms for this phenomenon were considered: 1) population inversion in excited levels; 2) disruption of recombination conditions due to a change in the behavior of the reduction in electron temperature of the discharge. The experimental examination of these hypotheses given by Johnson et al. definitely refuted the first mechanism and did not give any evidence in favor of the second. The authors of the present work propose that the effect is due to eddy currents which

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L 65182-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5021271

arise in the discharge plasma when there is a sharp change in the discharge current. This hypothesis was experimentally checked by the oscillograph method. It was found that any sharp change in the discharge current, no matter what the causes of this change, is always accompanied by secondary peaks in the neon emission. The amplitude of these peaks is directly related to the rate of change in the discharge current, and in certain cases is 8-10 times greater than that of the fundamental radiation peak. An inductance connected in series with the neon tube or with the bypass discharger always reduced the amplitude of these peaks, or eliminated them entirely. Analysis of the distribution of illumination in the cross section of the discharge also confirms the new hypothesis on the mechanism responsible for this phenomenon. This effect could possibly be used for producing extremely intense light pulses with a steep front. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy svyazotekhnicheskiy institut
(All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lighting Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 22Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, ME

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 *1006*

VUL'FSON, K.S.; CHARNAYA, F.A.

Measuring the diameter of a high-pressure pulse discharge
channel in different spectral regions. Opt. i spektr. 11
no. 4:549-551 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Electric discharges) (Photometry)

S/051/61/011/004/004/004
E202/E592

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, K.S. and Charnaya, F.A.

TITLE: Measurement of channel diameter of a high pressure
impulse discharge in various spectral regions

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.11, no.4, 1961, 549-551

TEXT: The object of this work was to confirm experimentally
theoretical relations established by Unsold (Ref.7: Physics of
stellar atmospheres, IL, M., 1949) and V. O. Ambartsumyan
(Ref.8: Theoretical astrophysics, ONTI, M-L, 1949), indicating
that in a plasma, a given value of an absorption coefficient is
attained in long wavelength radiations at a much lower temperature
than in the corresponding shorter wavelength radiations. The
apparatus used by the authors permitted the study of the early
stages in the plasma discharge, and the widening of the channel
diameter in the luminous part of the spectrum. The light from
the discharge channel of a lamp was focused on the entry wedge
of a monochromator. This arrangement was used to select the
required portion of the channel. The time sequence control was
achieved by means of a rotating mirror objective projecting the

Card 1/3

Measurement of channel diameter ... S/051/61/011/004/004/004
E202/E592

exit wedge of the monochromator on the film in a high speed camera. The position of the rotating mirror was optically synchronized to the time of the discharge; the whole arrangement was capable of a time resolution of 7×10^{-11} sec⁻¹, the monochromator width being 0.05 to 0.08 mm. The channel diameter was determined from photographs, by photometric scanning at right angles to the time axis, at intervals of 0.1 μ sec. These data were used to plot the distribution curves of spectral luminosity (B_{λ}), against the distance measured at right angles to the longitudinal axis, across the diameter of the channel. The working parameters were as follows: pressure - 18 atm; circuit capacity - 0.6 μ F; energy dissipated - 5 kW; wavelengths 0.4 μ and 0.66 μ . Relations between the channel diameter and the time elapsed from the beginning of the discharge were also determined for xenon, krypton and argon lamps. It was shown that in all these gases the diameter in the long-wave radiations is greater than in the short-wave radiations. Furthermore, the luminous surface defining the diameter of the channel lay, in the case of the short-wave radiations, closer to the axis of the discharge than in the


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Measurement of channel diameter ... S/051/61/011/004/004/004
E202/E592

long-wave radiations and is thus in the region of higher temperature. The importance of this phenomenon lies in that it could be used in conjunction with the B_λ data to calculate the radial gradient of temperature in a plasma of this type. There are 3 figures and 15 references: 12 Soviet (1 a translation from non-Soviet) and 3 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.4: H. Fischer. J.Opt.Soc.Amer. 47, 11, 1957; Ref.5: H. Fischer. Conference on extremely high temperatures, p.11, Boston, 1958.

SUBMITTED: November 28, 1960

Card 3/3



VUL'FSON, K.S.; CHARENAYA, F.A.

Investigating the brightness of the channel of a pulse discharge.
Usp.nauch.fot. 6:27-30 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Electric discharge lighting)

VUL'FSON, K.S.

SOV/81-59-19-67775

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 19, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vul'fson, K.S., Charnaya, F.A.

TITLE: The Brightness Limit of the Channel of Pulse Discharge in Inert Gases and in Air

PERIODICAL: Fiz. sb. L'vovsk. un-t, 1958, Nr 4(9), pp 73 - 76

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the brightness of the pulse discharge channel in Xe, K₂, Ar and air, on the gas pressure, the capacitance of the capacitor and the tension on the capacitor has been investigated. With an increase in the pressure some increase of the channel brightness is observed in the inert gases but later on saturation sets in quickly. The highest value of the brightness limit has Ar, the smallest Xe. The spectral brightness limit practically does not depend on the capacitance of the capacitor in the range of 0.05 - 4 μ farad and on the tension on the capacitor. On attaining the limit value of brightness the discharge channel becomes a black-body radiator.

Card 1/1

L. Gribov ✓

ALISOVA, S.P.; VUL'F, L.B.; MARKOVICH, K.P.; PETROVA, L.A.; ROGACHEVSKAYA,
Z.M.; AGEYEV, N.V., red.; MOSSKVIN, R.Ia., red.; MUKHA, S.Ya.,
tekhn. red.

[State diagrams of metal systems published in 1957] Diagrammy
sostoianii metallicheskih sistem, opublikovannye v 1957 godu.
Pod red. N.V.Ageeva. Moskva. no.3. 1960. 270 p.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Alloys)

ALISOVA, S.P.; YUL'E, L.B.; MARKOVICH, K.M.; NOVIK, P.K.; PETROVA, L.A.;
ROGACHEVSKAYA, Z.M.; AGEYEV, N.V., red.; SOBOLEVA, N.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Phase diagrams of metallic systems published in 1955] Diagrammy
sostoianiia metallicheskih sistem, opublikovannye v 1955 godu.
Pod red. N.V.Ageeva. Moskva. No.1. 1959. 134 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Alloys)

(Phase rule and equilibrium)

<p>VULFSON M.</p> <p>Potassium chlorate production. S. D. STUPNITOV AND M. VULFSON. <i>J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)</i> 6, 1741-50(1929).—A review and comparison between the chem. and electrochem. methods of production of $KClO_3$. The chem. method is more efficient. R. S.</p>																									
<p>ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									
<p>SEARCHED</p>													<p>INDEXED</p>												
<p>SERIALIZED</p>													<p>FILED</p>												

VUL'ESON, M., kand. ekonom. nauk

The role of the new freight rates in increasing the economic efficiency
of river transportation. Rech. transp. 24 no.6:6-8 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

WUL'FSON, M., kand.ekonom.nauk

New norms for amortization deductions in the fleet.
Rech. transp. 21 no.12:14-16 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Inland water transportation--Accounting)
(Amortization)

VUL'FSON, M.

Depreciation problems of the towing fleet. Mor.i rech.flot 14
no.2:15-18 F '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. TsNIEVT.

(Tugboats)

VISHNEPOL'SKIY, S.A., kand. ekon. nauk; BAYEV, S.M., inzh. putey soobshcheniya; BONDARENKO, V.S.; RODIN, Ye.D.; CHUVLEV, V.P.; TURETSKIY, L.S.; SMIRNOV, G.S.; SHAPIROVSKIY, D.B.; OBERMEYSTER, A.M.; SINITSIN, M.T.; KOGAN, N.D.; PETRUCHIK, V.A.; GRUNIN, A.G.; KOLESNIKOV, V.G.; MARTIROSOV, A.Ye.; KROTKIY, I.B. [deceased]; ZENEVICH, G.B.; MEZENTSEV, G.A.; KOLOMOYTSSEV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAMAKHOVSKAYA, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAKAL'SKIY, I.I., kand. ekon. nauk; MITROFANOV, V.F., kand. ekon. nauk; CHILIKIN, Ya.A.; BAKAYEV, V.G., doktor tekhn. nauk, red. Prinimali uchastiye: DZHAYAD, Yu.Kh., red.; GUBERMAN, R.L., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; RYABCHIKOV, P.A., red.; YAVLENSKIY, S.D., red.; BAYRASHEVSKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; POLYUSHKIN, V.A., red.; BALANDIN, G.I., red.; ZOTOV, D.K., red.; RYZNOV, V.Ye., red.; BOL'SHAKOV, A.N., red.; VUL'FSON, M.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; IMITRIYEV, V.I., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Transportation in the U.S.S.R.; marine transportation] Transport SSSR; morskoi transport. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961. 759 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(Merchant marine)

KOLOMOYTSEV, Valentin Pavlovich; YUL'FSON, M.S., red.; KSENOFONTOVA,
Ye.F., red.isd-va; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Cost of sea transportation] Sebestoimost' morskikh perevozok.
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 371 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

(Merchant marine--Cost of operation)

MITAISHVILI, A.A., kand.ekonom.nauk; VUL'FSON, M.S., kand.ekonom.nauk;
AZROVA, A.G., red.

[Economy of river transportation of freight] Ob ekonomichnosti
rechnykh perevozok. Moskva, TSentr.nauchno-issle.in-t ekon.
i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transp., 1959. 92 p. (MIRA 12:7)
(Inland water transportation)

VUL'FSON, M.S., kand. ekon. nauk

Methods of determining the obsolescence of river vessels. Rech.
transp. 18 no.4:14-16 Ap '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Ships) (Inland water transportation--Accounting)

GUREVICH, Sheftel' Moiseyevich, kand.ekonom.nauk; VUL'FSON, M.S.,
retsensent; DUKOR, Z.G., red.; KAN, P.M., red.izd-7a;
YERMAKOVA, T.T., tekhn.red.

[Technical and economic factors in major repair operations
and modernization of river vessels] Tekhniko-ekonomicheskie
obosnovaniia kapital'nogo remonta i modernizatsii rechnykh
sudov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport," 1958. 130 p.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

TURETSKIY, Lev Solomonovich; NOVIKOV, Oleg Aleksandrovich;
VUL'ESON, M.S., red.; KSENOFONTOVA, Ye.F., red. izd-va;
TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Amortization of capital assets of the merchant marine]
Amortizatsiia osnovnykh fondov morskogo transporta. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1963. 123 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Merchant marine--Finance)

VULFSON, M. F.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 5
Mar. 10, 1954
Organic Chemistry

β -Hydroxy acids. Notes about the paper by A. M. Gakhovskaya on "condensation of ketones with esters of organic acids." N. F. Vulfson, J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 22, 783-4 (1952) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 47, 2701h. H. L. H.

VUL'FSON, N. I.

Cand. Physicomath Sci.

Dissertation: "Circulation Factors of the Aridity of Lower Volga Region,
Kazakhstan and Central Asia."

1/3/50

Geophysical Inst. Acad. Sci. USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

VULFSON, N. I.

USSR/Geophysics - Meteorology

Mar/Apr 51

"Computation of Nonzonal Case of Stationary Circulation of Atmosphere," N. I. Vulfson, Geophys Inst, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Geog i Geofiz" No 2, pp 56-74

Proposes that in summer relatively independent circulatory ring exists over North Africa, South Europe and Southwest Asia and its downward branches dominate the climate. Computes wind velocities of components of this ring to prove this assumption with affirmative results. Submitted by Acad V. V. Shuleykin.

180767

Author: Vul'fson, H.I.

Title: Circulation factors in the dryness of the region of the lower
Volga, Kazakhstan and central Asia.

Journal: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1951, Vol.77, No.2, p.253

Subject: Geophysics

From: D.S.I.R. (Oct 5)

VUL'FSON, N. I.

USSR/Geophysics - Convective
Currents

11 Jul 53

"Methods for Studying the Convective Movements in a
Free Atmosphere," N. I. Vul'fson, Geophys Inst, Acad
Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 91, No 2, pp 233-236

Proposes a method in which a horizontally flying
airplane equipped with a sensitive thermometer
records the ascending air currents intersected by
the airplane as a zone with several very high temps,
higher than in the surrounding space. Presented by
Acad O. Yu. Shmidt 16 Jun 53.

276T54

L-22640-65 ENT(1)/ECO OW

ACCESSION NR: AP5000914

S/0020/04/159/004/0786/0783

AUTHOR: Vul'fson, N.I., Ivanov, V.N.

12
11
B

TITLE: Structure of a temperature field in cumulus clouds

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 159, no. 4, 1964, 786-788

TOPIC TAGS: dimensional equation, structural formula, structural function, temperature field, temperature sensor, cumulus cloud

ABSTRACT: This article attempts to determine the magnitudes of a temperature field and the inhomogeneities in cumulus clouds. The authors begin with the premise that the inhomogeneities depend on the dissipation rate of turbulent energy ϵ and the similarity of the temperature field N . By using dimensional equations, they determine the magnitudes of the inhomogeneities N . Then, by means of structural formulas, they determine the magnitude of the temperature field N . It is pointed out, however, that the inertia of the temperature detecting element must be taken into account when the structural formulas are used. As shown in the figures and the formulas, the two fields N are determined. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 figures, and 3 formulas.

Card 1/3

L 22640-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009914

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Applied geophysics institute)

SUBMITTED: 17 Jun 64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 046

OTHER: 000

Cord 2/3

VUL'FSON, N. I.

USSR/ Geophysics Clouds

Card : 1/1

Authors : Vul'fson, N. I.

Title : Convective movements in cumuli (heap clouds)

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 97, Ed. 1, 77 - 80, July 1954

Abstract : Experimental data reflecting numerous characteristic features of convective movements in cumuli, are presented. The data do not include about 10% of much colder streams of the surrounding space observed outside of the clouds with a convection maximum close to the condensation level. The negative intensity of these streams is explained, and the direction of motion of the cold streams and the rate of motion are described. All characteristics of the convective motions were calculated with consideration of the cold streams. One USSR reference. Tables, graphs.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, Geophysics Institute

Presented by : Academician, G. A. Gamburtsev, March 26, 1954

VUL'TSOM, N.I.

Method of studying convection in the free atmosphere. Izv.AN
SSSR.Ser.geofiz. no.5:549-561 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, geofizicheskiy institut.
(Heat--Convection) (Atmosphere)

Vol'kov, N. I. and Levin, L. M. Plataia mezhdunarodnaya konferentsiya po vo-
prossu issledovaniya obiektoy, vydoyu i gorizontalnoy elektricheskoy. [First international conference on cloud, precipitation and thunderstorm electricity research.] Akademiya Nauk
 SSSR, Izvestiya, Ser. fiziko-matem. No. 6:735-739, June 1956. 1 LC. This conference was held
 during Feb. 6-11, 1956 at the Central Geophysical Observatory. Some sixty reports were
 presented on work carried out during the first three years. Brief summaries are given of
 about thirty of the papers that were presented. Subject Headings: 1. Conferences 2. Cloud
 3. Thunderstorm electricity. — L.D.

Vul'Fson, N.I.

VUL'FSON N.I.

Conditions of formation of cumulus in a mountainous region.
Izv.AN SSSR Ser.geofiz.no.7:821-830 JI '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1.Akademiya nauk SSSR, Geofizicheskiy Institut.
(Clouds)

307/169-59-2-1739

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 2, p 114 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vul'fson, N.I.

TITLE: A Method for Studying the Convective Movements in the Free Atmosphere and Some Results From Measurements

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Issled. oblakov, osadkov i grozovogo elektrichestva. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1957, pp 48 - 49

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations of the convective movements in the free atmosphere are briefly expounded. The observations are carried out by means of an air-borne thermometric equipment recording the ascending streams and bubbles as regions of higher temperature in comparison with the surrounding space. The root-mean-square error in determining the excess of the temperature in a stream amounted to about 0.02°C . The excesses of the temperature in streams amount on the average to $0.2 - 0.3^{\circ}\text{C}$. The mean dimensions and the spectra of the streams vary little with the altitude and during the day (with the exception of the lower 100 - 300 m). The variations of the temperature in the streams and the frequency of their origination have diurnal course. The dimensions of

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SOV/169-59-2-1739

A Method for Studying the Convective Movements in the Free Atmosphere and Some Results From Measurements

the streams and the excesses of the temperature in the cumuli are greater than out of the clouds; their magnitudes increase with the distance from the cloud base. The convective streams in the clouds are intensified when moving upward on account of the liberation of the latent condensation heat. The excess of the temperature in the streams is not depending on its dimensions, with the exception of the lower layer of 100 - 300 m. The streams have greater dimensions and temperature and reach greater altitudes above mountain sides and crests none covered with snow than above the adjacent valleys. Above crests, the height of the streams exceeds the altitude of the cumuli. (In-t prikl. geofiz. AS USSR, Moscow).

M.S. Malkevich

Card 2/2

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VUL'FSON, N.I.

Compensatory descending currents dependent on developing cumulus clouds. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geofiz.no.1:94-103 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut prikladnoy geofiziki.
(Clouds) (Atmosphere)

AUTHOR: VUL'FSON, N.I. PA - 2240
TITLE: A Method of Studying downward Compensation Air Currents about Developing Cumuli (Metod izucheniya kompensatsionnykh niskhodyashchikh techeniy okolo razvivayushchikh kuchevykh oblakov, Russian).
PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol 112, Nr 4, pp 626 - 627 (U.S.S.R.)
Received: 4 / 1957 Reviewed: 5 / 1957
ABSTRACT: The method of the indication of the downward compensation currents due to developing cumuli is based upon the following ideas: The downward compensation currents begin near the upper boundary of the clouds where usually a rather slight temperature drop with height, sometimes isothermic states or even temperature reverse is observed. Therefore, air in the compensation currents is warmer than the surrounding atmosphere, so that the air is heated nearly adiabatically. In that layer where cumuli develop, the temperature gradient cannot be higher than the adiabatic one. The downward convection currents are easily fixed by a similar method as in the case of upward convection currents, namely by means of a thermometer with low inertia fitted in an airplane.
Diagrams of air temperature, load of the airplane, velocity of flight, and deviation from the height assumed, are attached.

Card 1/3

PA - 2240

A Method of Studying downward Compensation Air Currents about Developing Cumuli.

In direct proximity to the clouds and between them relatively small and distinctly marked warm currents may be observed. These currents have among others, the following characteristic properties:

- 1) The compensation currents are immediately beside the clouds and form relatively small currents (of approximately the same size as the cloud) which are distinguished sufficiently well from the surrounding cloudless space.
 - 2) The stresses on the airplane caused by the cutting through of the downward currents as a rule are smaller than stresses in the clouds, but considerably greater than the loads during flight in cloudless space at height of the clouds.
 - 3) The compensation currents always occur near the upper part of the clouds. The vertical expansion of these currents is small in the neighborhood of big cumuli compared to that of the cloud. With increasing distance from the peak of the cloud the number of observed downward currents decreases considerably.
 - 4) The surface of downward currents near developing clouds is on the average of the same order of magnitude as the surface of the cloud.
- (1 illustration)

L 13966.65 ENT(1)/NCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AP4048039

8/0020/64/158/006/1320/1323

AUTHOR: Vul'fson, N. I.; Levin, L. M.

TITLE: Descending convective currents

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 153, no. 6, 1964, 1320-1323

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, air current, temperature gradient

ABSTRACT: The paper deals with the differences between the laws of temperature change and the rate of flow in unstable layers of air for ascending and descending currents. An unstable layer is considered, for which the vertical temperature gradient γ is larger than the dry or wet adiabatic coefficient γ_* , depending on whether a cloudless or cloudy layer is involved. In such a layer, the stationary flow along the axis of symmetry can be derived from the equation (in cylindrical coordinates):

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z} &= \beta g \theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(K_{1r} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial r} \right), \\ u \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} &= (\gamma - \gamma_*) \omega + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(K_{1r} r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} \right), \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (ur) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (wz) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

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ACCESSION NR: AP4048039

with the boundary conditions

$$u = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} = 0 \text{ for } r = 0;$$

(2)

$$w = 0 = K_1 r \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = K_2 r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} = 0$$

and w bounded for $r = R(z)$. Here, u and w are the radial and vertical components of speed; θ the excess of temperature in the flow; g the acceleration due to gravity; β the temperature coefficient of density; K_1 and K_2 the coefficients of turbulent friction and turbulent heat exchange; and R the radius of the flow. The authors then show how to approximate the solution to these equations. The theoretical model derived is seen to agree well with observed circumstances. It is also observed that in descending currents in thunderclouds, the intensity and change in temperature increase near the base of the cloud due to the circulation of the air, and that the speed and temperature of descending currents near the base of a cloud are actually greater than those of the ascending currents. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 16 formulas.

Card 2/3

L 13966-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048039

ASSOCIATION: Institut prikladnoy geofiziki (Institute of Applied Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Vulfson, N.I. SOV/49-58-7-6/16

TITLE: Statistical Methods of Determination of Effective Parameters of the Observed Convective Currents (Statisticheskiye metody opredeleniya deystvitel'nykh parametrov konvektivnykh potokov po nablyudayemym)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1958, nr 7, pp 876 - 890 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) One of the methods of determining the convective motion in the atmosphere is a calculation based on the temperature measured from an aircraft. An application of this method helped considerably in studying the characteristics of convection and the formation of clouds. However, there is still a need of an improved method in order to establish the distribution of the effective currents and their temperatures. This work is an attempt to apply a statistical method for this kind of investigation. The method could also be used in other fields, such as geophysics, biology, astronomy or geology.

2) Two main kinds of convection are investigated: when it is produced by the air lifted from the Earth surface ("stream") or when an isolated mass of air ("air bubble") Card1/11 is ascending.

SOV/49-58-7-6/16

Statistical Methods of Determination of Effective Parameters of
the Observed Convective Currents

a) It is assumed that the air in the upward motion represents a series of homogeneous cylinders. It is possible to construct a function describing the distribution of their number and the concentration of centres n_1 . The probability density of the circles having diameter S is denoted by $F_1(s)$, forming an Eq.(1). A number of the circles having diameters from s to $s + ds$ per unit of a straight line intersecting these circles is denoted by Eqs.(2) or (4). The total number of circles (of all diameters) is (3), where \bar{s} is the first moment or a mean diameter. The relationship (5) is obtained by equalising Eqs.(4) to (2). The probability of obtaining the chords having dimensions from l to $l + dl$ can be expressed by Eq.(6). The conditional probability is equal to Eq.(7). By substituting Eqs.(7) and (5) into (6), an integral equation (8) is formed which gives a distribution of equal circles and chords. The Eq.(8) can be transformed into (9) for the limiting case $R \rightarrow \infty$.

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